FACTS ON FILE
WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

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Week in Headlines

International

Western powers made Russia new 'open sky' arms-check offer.

Tito, Khrushchev announced new accord on CP relations.

Bulganin apparently downgraded in Soviet hierarchy.

British forces bolstered Sultan against Oman rebels.

United States

Senate passed civil rights bill containing jury-trial clause, profiding for federal enforcement only of voting rights.

McElroy named Defense Secy.

Soviet colonel arrested as major Russian spy in U.S.

FHA reduced housing loan downpayment minimum, raised interest rates to spur building.

Died: ex-Sen. Walter George.

WORLD AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT

U.S. Offers 'Open Sky.' A new coordinated Western plan for aerial disarmament inspection, arrived at in London talks Aug. 1 among U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles, British Forgn. Secy. Selwyn Lloyd & French Forgn. Min. Christian Pineau, was offered to the USSR Aug. 2 by Dulles. It would submit the entire North American continent & part of western Europe to "open sky" surveillance in return for similar inspection of all of the Soviet Union & part of East Europe. [See p. 241B1-E2]

Dulles, acting as chairman of the UN Disarmament Subcom. at its 143d meeting in London, presented a joint U.S.-British-French-Canadian working paper on aerial inspection that envisaged the following offer as part of a first-stage disarmament pact. The Western powers proposed:

- That "all of the territory" of the continental U.S. & Alaska, including the Aleutian Is., of Canada & the USSR "be open to inspection."
- If the USSR rejected the above plan, an alternative inspection area would embrace: all U.S., British, French & Canadian territories plus those of Norway, Denmark & the USSR that lay north of the Arctic circle; all U.S. & Soviet territory west of 140° west longitude, east of 160° east longitude & north of 50° north latitude, including all of Alaska, Kamchatka & the Aleutian & Kurile Is.
- If the USSR accepted either of the first 2 proposals, the Western Govts. favored application of inspection to all of Europe lying within 10° west longitude, 60° east longitude & 40° north latitude (from Britain to the Ural Mts. & as far south as Spain).
- If the USSR rejected this proposal, the West would be prepared to negotiate "a more limited zone of inspection in Europe" but it must "include a significant part of the Soviet Union" & eastern Europe.

Dulles, warning the USSR against another "acceptance in principle" of the Western proposal without swift negotiation of specific details, then presented Western demands for implementation of the program through: (1) "aerial inspection, with ground inspection posts at principal ports, railway junctions, main highways & important airfields"; (2) "mobile ground [inspection] teams with specifically defined authority" to insure that "the areas open to ground inspection shall not be less than the areas of aerial inspection."

USSR Attacks Plan. Valerian A. Zorin, chief Soviet delegate to the London talks, attacked the Western proposals Aug. 2 for avoiding what he termed the "main questions" of nuclear & conventional disarmament and an agreement to ban nuclear weapons tests. Zorin rejected the Western plan also because it did not cover U.S., NATO & SEATO bases in North Africa, the Middle East, Pakistan, Japan & the Pacific. Without even referring to past Soviet air inspection proposals, Zorin asserted that surprise attacks easily could be launched from the Western bases situated outside the inspection area. [See pp. 233F3, 138D3-139B1]

Stassen on Bases. Harold E. Stassen, chief U.S. delegate to the UN subcommittee, told Zorin Aug. 6 that the Western inspection plan had not included all U.S. bases abroad because the proposed inspection zone would not cover all Soviet bases in Asia and, presumably, those situated in Red China. Stassen asserted that the USSR would have far greater latitude in possible use of its Chinese bases than the U.S. would have under the contractual agreements governing U.S. foreign bases. Stassen noted that the Western plan provided for its extension to "deal with the danger of surprise attack from anywhere." [See p. 219E2-A3]

(Answering further questions by Zorin about the West's proposal, Stassen said Aug. 7 that the air & ground inspection plans would be linked inseparably to a cessation of nuclear weapons tests whenever ratification of a first-stage disarmament treaty was complete). [See p. 233E1-G3]

'Ike' On Open Bases. Pres. Eisenhower indicated Aug. 7 that he did not favor application of aerial inspection to Western & Communist military bases situated outside the inspection zone covered by the latest Western proposal. Mr. Eisenhower said that Soviet acceptance of an "open sky" plan for the U.S. & USSR would be "the greatest ray of hope" on "this dark scene since I have entered the White House." However, he observed, it would be (1) difficult to arrange inspection of bases in the "dozens & dozens of countries" with which the U.S. has base accords, and (b) a "complicating" of present arms talks to try to cover Red bases "in the Red China area." [See p. 233F2]

Dulles Sees No Risk. Dulles told reporters in Washington Aug. 6 that, although much of the U.S. system of overseas bases was included in areas covered by the broadest Western inspection proposal, he doubted that the USSR would "learn a great deal more" about the bases "than they know now." Dulles said that the implementation of inspection "would not lead to any alteration in our military dispositions." Dulles, who had returned to the U.S. from the London talks Aug. 3, emphasized Aug. 6 that Russian acceptance of the West's latest proposal would "diminish appreciably the danger of a sudden surprise attack," thus moving the world into "a new era where reduction of armaments will be almost inevitable." [See p. 241C-D1]

Questioned by newsmen as to whether he thought the U.S. Senate would approve the West's inspection plan in the event of its acceptance by Russia, Dulles said that the resultant "relief from the danger of sudden surprise attack" would make the proposal "irresistible on us, just as it may become irresistible upon the Soviet Union." Dulles said that the Senate Disarmament Subcom. had been consulted on the inspection proposal & briefed on the progress of the London talks. [See p. 201G2]

SOVIET BLOC

Khrushchev-Tito Talks. The USSR & Yugoslavia disclosed Aug. 3 that Soviet CP First Secy. Nikita S. Khrushchev and Yugoslav Pres. Tito, meeting secretly in Rumania for 2

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days, had reached agreement on "concrete forms of cooperation" between the Soviet & Yugoslav Communist parties. [See pp. 234G3-235A1, 226D-F2, 203B-C3; Vol. XVI, 323B1-C2, 205B1-C2, 199C-F1, 191G3]

A statement broadcast on Moscow radio Aug. 3 said that delegations led by Khrushchev & Tito had "discussed a number of questions concerning relations between the USSR & Yugoslavia" and had agreed "to work for a further all-round development of relations." In what observers termed a possible reference to revival of the Cominform alliance of Soviet & East European CPs, the statement "emphasized that particular importance attaches to the strengthening in every way of the unity & fraternal cooperation of the Communist & workers parties . . . of all the Socialist countries . . . & progressive forces throughout the world." [See Vol. XVI, pp. 323C2, 126C-F1]

A similar Yugoslav Govt. statement, issued Aug. 3 in Belgrade, stressed that the Yugoslav & Soviet leaders had agreed that their relations would "develop on the basis of equality, mutual assistance & cooperation the respect of sovereignty & non-interference into internal affairs."

Also attending the Rumanian talks: (for Yugoslavia) Vice Pres. Aleksandr Rankovic, Vice Pres. Edvard Kardelj, CP Central Com. member Veljko Vlahovic, Amb.-to-USSR Valjko Micunovic; (for the USSR) Dep. Premier Anastas I. Mikoyan, CP Presidium member Otto V. Kuusinen, CP foreign liaison chief Nikolai Ponomarev, Amb.-to-Yugoslavia Nikolai P. Firyubin.

Tito on Soviet Ties. Tito, addressing a Belgrade luncheon in honor of visiting North Viet Nam Pres. Ho Chi Minh, declared Aug. 5 that "complete equality" was the only basis on which "the Socialist countries & progressive movements" could develop effective "mutual collaboration." He asserted that "a policy of coexistence" was "the best means of securing our national existence." He reminded the USSR that it would take the "common effort . . . of all peoples & countries" to reach this goal. [See p. 210E1-A2]

The Belgrade Communist newspaper "Borba," in the first official Yugoslav comment on the Khrushchev-Tito meeting, indicated Aug. 6 that any concessions made to improve Soviet-Yugoslav relations had been granted by the USSR. "Borba" stressed that Khrushchev's recent ouster of a reportedly anti-Tito faction led by ex-First Dep. Premier Vyacheslav M. Molotov had been of "great importance & significance" for the effort to improve ties between the 2 nations. [See Vol. XVI, p. 323E-G1]

Yugoslav informants asserted Aug. 4 that Tito, despite Khrushchev's latest personal attempt to heal the Soviet-Yugoslav rift, would not abandon Yugoslavia's strong ties to the West — particularly the U.S. State Dept. officials in Washington expressed belief Aug. 3 that Tito had been able to retain his independence from Soviet control, but they indicated that the U.S. would study closely Yugoslav policies. [See p. 188C3]

(Yugoslav ex-Vice Pres. Milovan Djilas, in excerpts from a forthcoming book made public in New York July 26, charged that the rulers of Communist societies, including those of Yugoslavia & the USSR, were a "new class of owners & exploiters" who ran their countries "on behalf of their own narrow caste's interest." The book, entitled "The New Class" [to be published Aug. 12 by Frederick A. Praeger], reportedly was smuggled out of Yugoslavia where Djilas currently was imprisoned for his 1956 criticism of Yugoslav policy). [See Vol. XVI, pp. 435F3, 388D-F2]

Soviet-Yugoslav Aid Pact. A compromise aid agreement signed in Moscow July 29 & made public July 30 renewed Soviet pledges of $250 million in economic & technical aid for construction of a hydroelectric & aluminum project in Montenegro and a 2d hydroelectric plant & fertilizer factory elsewhere in Yugoslavia. The accord, concluded by Hasan Brkic, Yugoslav Forgn. Trade Com. chief, provided for completion of the power stations in 1964, 3 yrs. later than originally planned. [See p. 235A1]

(Yugoslav officials reported July 24 that agreement had been reached for credits of $40 million from France & $15 million from the U.S. for development of Yugoslav copper mines near Majdanpek.)

(A report submitted to the Yugoslav Parlt. June 17 by Marjan Cvetkovic, Fed. Exec. Council member, claimed that, between 1939 & 1956, Yugoslav industrial manpower had increased from 310,000 to 800,000, steel production had increased by 233%, electricity by 290%, gross industrial output by 166%.) [See Vol. XVI, p. 241G3]

Bulganin Role Seen Cut. Dispatches from European capitals & Berlin reported indications Aug. 4-6 that Soviet Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin had been relegated to a lesser role in the Soviet hierarchy as a result of his temporary desertion of Soviet CP First Secy. Nikita Khrushchev during Khrushchev's fight against the Molotov faction. Yugoslav informants reported Aug. 4 that First Dep. Premier Anastas I. Mikoyan apparently had replaced Bulganin as chief Khrushchev aide during the Soviet-Yugoslav talks. Khrushchev arrived in East Berlin Aug. 6 for Soviet-East German talks, without Bulganin and again accompanied by Mikoyan. [See p. 217F3]

Soviet Embassy spokesmen in East Berlin Aug. 5 denied reports that Bulganin had remained in the USSR because of ill health. Spokesmen insisted that Mikoyan had been included in the delegation because "the main things to be discussed are economic questions." Soviet Forgn. Min. Andrei A. Gromyko also accompanied Khrushchev to Berlin Aug. 6, reportedly to stress to West Germany that Soviet leaders were dealing with a sovereign East German state & were serious in their demands that German unification be negotiated by the East & West German Govts.) [See pp. 241G3, 225B2]

Pervukhin Shifted. Former leading Soviet economist Mikhail G. Pervukhin, demoted to CP Presidium alternate & dismissed as a First Dep. Premier for his support of the Molotov faction, was named July 24 as chairman of a new USSR State Com. for Forgn. Economic Relations. Pervukhin was replaced July 24 as Minister of Medium Machine Bldg. (believed to be the Soviet nuclear weapons agency) by Yefim Pavlovich Slavsky, ex-head of the Main Admin. for Utilization of Atomic Energy (believed to control industrial atomic energy). The new State Com. for Forgn. Economic Relations was created in a reorganization, announced July 24, of the Main Admin. for Economic Relations with the People's Democracies. [See pp. 218E1, 217E1]

(The USSR's Young Communist League [Komsomol] revealed July 26 that it had expelled an undisclosed number of members for "religious worship," "immoral behavior" & "breaking away from the organization." The youth organization, reporting on its "great check-up" in "Komsomsolskaya Pravda," listed its membership as 18.5 million.) [See Vol. XVI, p. 49E2]

MIDDLE EAST

Oman Revolt Spreads. British military leaders disclosed Aug. 3 that British ground forces & armored cars had been sent to reinforce the Trucial Oman Scout Forces loyal to Said bin Taimur, Sultan of Muscat & Oman. The British action, apparently begun with the arrival of Scottish infantry of the Cameronian Regiment in Ibri Aug. 2, was undertaken after a tour of Omani anti-rebel operations & talks with the sultan Aug. 1-2 by Lt. Gen. Sir Geoffrey Bourne, British Army C.-in-C., Land Forces, Middle East. RAF Air Vice Marshal Laurence F. Sinclair, announcing the action Aug. 3, said that troops & cars were being airlifted directly to assembly areas in Oman. [See p. 242A2]

RAF Venom jets halted demonstration raids and began "offensive action" July 31 against forts & all vehicles in areas held by the rebels, who reportedly were led by Talib bin Ali, brother of Sheikh Ghalib bin Ali, Imam of Oman. The RAF abandoned its customary 48-hr. warning of impending strikes Aug. 2 and destroyed a rebel camp near Farq. [See p. 242E-F1]

Neil Innes, British Forgn. Min. to the sultan, reported the fall of Izki to loyal Omani forces July 31. Trucial Oman Scout Forces were said to have entered Ibri the same day. British ground forces ordered into Oman

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were said to have completed forward grouping Aug. 5 80 mi. from the rebel center of Nizwa, and to have advanced toward rebel positions Aug. 6.

Dulles on Rebellion. U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles expressed hope Aug. 6 that the Oman revolt would "not now develop into anything of major proportions." He told his news conference he had received an appeal from the Imam of Oman for help against British intervention on the side of the Sultan of Muscat & Oman, but he said that he had not had time to study the note. Dulles denied reports that U.S. oil interests considered present British difficulties in Oman an opportunity to extend U.S. oil holdings in the Persian Gulf area. [See p. 234F1]

(Sheikh Mohammed el Harithy, Cairo representative of the Imam of Oman, delivered notes to the U.S. & Soviet Embassies in Cairo Aug. 5 asking action by the 2 countries to halt British intervention in Oman and bring about a cease fire between forces of the imam & sultan. Responding to an Aug. 1 appeal by the imam for intervention in Oman "by the African & Asian states," the Arab League Aug. 4 called on the Bandung powers to help halt "the British attack" in Oman.) [See p. 242B2]

Report on 'Doctrine.' Pres. Eisenhower, in his first formal report to Congress on operation of the "Eisenhower Doctrine," said Aug. 5 that the policy had helped to achieve progress toward "stability in the Middle East," but he warned that the U.S. could have "no grounds for complacency." He said that his Mid-East program had "served as an unmistakable warning to international communism against all forms of aggression." He reported that the U.S. had negotiated aid agreements totaling $174 million of the $200 million provided by Congress for the first 6 months of the program. [See pp. 210A3, 170D1, 163C3]

Israel. The UN Truce Supervision Org., which recently had completed establishment of truce observation posts on the Israeli-Syrian border, refused Aug. 1 to investigate Israeli charges that Syria had violated the armistice by broadcasting continued "aggressive threats" against Israel. [See pp. 234G2, 227E2] . . . A U.S. Export-Import Bank mission, headed by First Vice Pres. Lynn Stambaugh, left Israel July 30 after a 2-wk. study of Israeli requests for a $75 million agricultural development loan. A group of private U.S. & Israeli builders, led by Philip M. Klutznick, U.S. B'nai B'rith pres. & Park Forest, Ill. project founder, and Oved Ben-Ami, founder & mayor of Natanya, Israel, announced plans Aug. 4 for construction of a $500 million seaport & resort city on the site of biblical Ashdod, 20 mi. south of Tel Aviv. [See pp. 122C3, 62F1] . . . Israel's Secret Service chief (name undisclosed) charged Aug. 4 in a Jerusalem court hearing for Yaacov Heruti, accused terrorist leader, that Heruti's "Sarafand" (Fighters for a Kingdom of Israel) group had plotted to assassinate U.S. special envoy Eric Johnston & British Forgn. Secy. Selwyn Lloyd and blow up the Soviet Embassy in an effort to provoke a U.S.-Soviet war in the Mid-East. Heruti also was charged with planning the murder of Dr. Rudolf Kastner, who died Mar. 15 of wounds inflicted Mar. 3. [See p. 169F3]

Jordan. A Jordanian-Syrian statement issued in Amman Aug. 5, following talks between Jordanian Dep. Premier Samir el-Rifai & Syrian Chargé d'Affaires Ahmed Rahbi, said that tension between Jordan & Syria had been resolved and Syrian press attacks on Jordan would be halted. The Syrian Govt. had made public Aug. 3 what it termed a Jordanian "ultimatum" delivered July 31, warning of a diplomatic rupture & possible use of force if Syrian officials & newspapers continued to attack the regime of King Hussein. Damascus newspapers denounced the warning as "Hitlerish" Aug. 4 and charged that Jordan had reinforced its Syrian frontier forces. [See pp. 228A1, 227A3, 204F2] . . . The British Govt. announced Aug. 6 that, subject to Parlt.'s approval, Britain would lend Jordan £1,130,000 ($3,164,000), representing the balance due on a £2,250,000 ($6,300,000) pledge of aid to Jordan during 1956-57. [See pp. 242F3-243A1, 228B1]

Syria. A joint Soviet-Syrian communiqué, signed in Moscow Aug. 6 following 2 weeks of negotiations between delegations headed by Soviet First Dep. Premier Joseph J. Kuzmin & Syrian Natl. Defense Min. Khaled el-Azm, said that a Soviet economic mission would visit Syria to plan extensive Soviet aid for industrial, road, communications & irrigation projects. Paris dispatches had reported July 27 that Syria now was $60-$70 million in debt to Russia for arms deliveries and urgently needed $100-$200 million in aid to avert national bankruptcy. [See pp. 196B2, 146D-E2]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

McElroy Replaces Wilson. Pres. Eisenhower Aug. 7 nominated Neil Holser McElroy, 52, Procter & Gamble pres., to succeed Defense Secy. Charles Erwin Wilson, 67. Wilson, 5th member to leave the original Eisenhower Cabinet, submitted his resignation Aug. 7, but it was not to take effect until later.

Wide World
McELROY

McElroy, who agreed to give up a $285,00-a-yr. P&G salary & presumably to dispose of extensive stock holdings in order to take the $25,000-a-yr. Cabinet job, was described by Pres. Eisenhower at his press conference Aug. 7 as "one of the most capable of men & the highest type of people I know in the country."

Facts on McElroy. Tall (6 ft. 4 in.), slim (210 lb.) & athletic, McElroy was described as a brilliant sales-&-advertising executive capable of quick decisions and with a mania for facts. Born in Beria, O. Oct. 30, 1904. Reared in Madisonville, a Cincinnati suburb, by parents who were both teachers. Received AB at Harvard 1925. Started as P&G mail clerk on graduation and rose through sales & advertising ranks to become vice pres. in charge of advertising & promotion in 1943, pres. in 1948. Held directorships on boards of Gen. Electric & Chrysler Corp. Served as chairman of White House Conf. on Education 1956, as Harvard overseer and as trustee of Natl. Industrial Conf. Board, Natl. Citizens Comm. for Public Schools and Natl. Fund for Medical Education. Married Mary Camilla Fry June 29, 1929. 2 daughters—Nancy Sue, Barbara Ellen. Son—Malcolm Neil. [See Vol. XVI, p. 147G1]

Urges German Asset Return. The White House announced July 31 that the Admin. would ask Congress early in 1958 to authorize the return of war-seized assets to their German owners. It said that the plan, to be submitted "as a matter of priority," would "provide for the payment in full of all legitimate war claims of Americans against Germany and would permit, as an act of grace, an equitable money return to former [German] owners of vested assets." The announcement said this was in line with "the historic American policy of maintaining the sanctity of private property," and it expressed hope for a similar return of Japanese assets. The current value of the German assets was estimated at $541 million, the value of the Japanese assets at $54 million. [See pp. 238G3, 214A2]

(Asst. Atty. Gen. Dallas S. Townsend reported Aug. 6 that the Office of Alien Property had realized about $27 million in Jan.-June 1957 through the liquidation of war-seized assets & as income from assets not yet liquidated. He reported the sale July 2 of 530,712 shares, about 53% of the outstanding stock, of Hugo Stinnes Corp. [largely located in Europe] to the sole bidder, A. G. Becker & Co., Inc., representing the Deutsche Bank Akttiengesellschaft of Frankfurt, Germany. The bid, at the rate of $37.019 a share, totaled $19,646,427.53. This reduced the OAP's holdings of active businesses to 7 companies. Townsend also reported 18 seizures of blocked Bulgarian, Hungarian & Rumanian property in the U.S. during Jan.-June. The property was valued at $473,210 and increased the total seized under the program to $24,447,309.)

(The "N. Y. Times" reported Aug. 6 that the British, French, Norwegian, Danish, Greek, Belgian, Dutch & Italian Govts., in identical notes, had rejected, as an insult amounting to charity, the latest West German offer of indemnification to their nationals who had been persecuted by the Nazis.) [See p. 56B1-A2]

CONGRESS

Senate Passes Rights Bill. A civil rights bill (HR6127), amended to provide enforcement power only to protect voting rights and to guarantee jury trial for criminal contempt defendants, was passed by 72-18 Senate vote and returned to the House Aug. 7. All 43 Republicans answering the roll-call on the bill voted for the measure. The Democrats split—29 for the bill, 18 against it.

Democrats voting for the bill: Anderson (N.M.), Bible (Nev.), Carroll (Colo.), Chavez (N.M.), Church (Ida.), Clark (Pa.), Douglas (Ill.), Gore (Tenn.), Green (R.I.), Hayden (Ariz.), Hennings (Mo.), Humphrey (Minn.), Jackson (Wash.), Johnson (Tex.), Kefauver (Tenn.), Kennedy (Mass.), Kerr (Okla.), Lausche (O.), Magnuson (Wash.), Mansfield (Mont.), McNamara (Mich.), Monroney (Okla.), Murray (Mont.), Neuberger (Ore.), O'Mahoney (Wyo.), Pastore (R.I.), Smathers (Fla.), Symington (Mo.), Yarborough (Tex.). (Democrats absent but announced as for the bill—Frear, Del.; Neely, W. Va.)

Democrats voting vs. the bill: Byrd (Va.), Eastland (Miss.), Ellender (La.), Ervin (N.C.), Fulbright (Ark.), Hill (Ala.), Holland (Fla.), Johnston (S.C.), Long (La.), McClellan (Ark.), Morse (Ore.), Robertson (Va.), Russell (Ga.), Scott (N.C.), Sparkman (Ala.), Stennis (Miss.), Talmadge (Ga.), Thurmond (S.C.).

Sen. Wayne Morse (D., Ore.), a staunch civil rights advocate but the only non-Southerner to vote against the bill, said he opposed it because it would raise "hopes & expectations that will not be satisfied."

The controversial jury-trial amendment to the bill had been adopted in revised form by a 51-42 Senate vote at 12:15 a.m. Aug. 2 after a midnight session that had opened Aug. 1.

The victory for the amendment was largely ascribed to the vote-catching tactics of Senate Democratic leader Lyndon B. Johnson (Tex.), who overcame a 5-vote margin that Senate GOP leader William F. Knowland (Calif.) had counted on to defeat the amendment. Johnson told the Senate Aug. 1 that "our people [of the South] will respond to laws that are enacted fairly . . . [but] will never accept a concept that a man can be publicly branded as a criminal without a jury trial." He pointed out Aug. 7 that the amendment would not require a federal judge "to call a jury to force compliance with his orders. He can resort to fines, imprisonment & compensatory damages to compel obedience. The one thing a federal judge could not do without a jury is to brand a man as a criminal in the eyes of his fellow citizens."

The revised jury-trial amendment had been offered Aug. 1 by Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D., Wyo.), author of the principal previous jury-trial proposal, & by Frank Church (D., Ida.), Henry M. Jackson (D., Wash.), Estes Kefauver (D., Tenn.) & 9 other Senators.

The revised amendment would guarantee jury trial not only in criminal contempt cases arising from the right-to-vote law but also in such cases stemming from the Taft-Hartley Labor Act & more than 40 other laws. This proviso failed to produce AFL-CIO support for the jury-trial amendment, but it won the public indorsements of 12 rail unions & of United Mine Workers Pres. John L. Lewis. The revised amendment also would end Southern discrimination against Negroes on juries by setting up a uniform standard for service on federal juries.

Voting for the jury-trial amendment: **39 D.**—Anderson (N.M.), Bible (Nev.), Byrd (Va.), Chavez (N.M.), Church (Ida.), Eastland (Miss.), Ellender (La.), Ervin (N.C.), Frear (Del.), Fulbright (Ark.), Gore (Tenn.), Green (R.I.), Hayden (Ariz.), Hill (Ala.), Holland (Fla.), Jackson (Wash.), Johnson (Tex.), Johnston (S.C.), Kefauver (Tenn.), Kennedy (Mass.), Kerr (Okla.), Lausche (O.), Long (La.), Magnuson (Wash.), Mansfield (Mont.), McClellan (Ark.), Monroney (Okla.), Murray (Mont.), O'Mahoney (Wyo.), Pastore (R.I.), Robertson (Va.), Russell (Ga.), Scott (N.C.), Smathers (Fla.), Sparkman (Ala.), Stennis (Miss.), Talmadge (Ga.), Thurmond (S.C.), Yarborough (Tex.). **12 R.**—Butler (Md.), Capehart (Ind.), Case (S.D.), Curtis (Neb.), Goldwater (Ariz.), Malone (Nev.), Mundt (S.D.), Revercomb (W. Va.), Schoeppel (Kan.), Mrs. Smith (Me.), Williams (Del.), Young (N.D.).

Voting vs. the amendment: **33 R.**—Aiken (Vt.), Allott (Colo.), Barrett (Wyo.), Beall (Md.), Bennett (Utah), Bricker (O.), Bush (Conn.), Carlson (Kan.), Case (N.J.), Cooper (Ky.), Cotton (N.H.), Dirksen (Ill.), Dworshak (Ida.), Flanders (Vt.), Hickenlooper (Ia.), Hruska (Neb.), Ives (N.Y.), Javits (N.Y.), Jenner (Ind.), Knowland (Calif.), Kuchel (Calif.), Langer (N.D.), Martin (Ia.), Martin (Pa.), Morton (Ky.), Payne (Me.), Potter (Mich.), Purtell (Conn.), Saltonstall (Mass.), Smith (N.J.), Thye (Minn.), Watkins (Utah), Wiley (Wis.). **9 D.**—Carroll (Colo.), Clark (Pa.), Douglas (Ill.), Hennings (Mo.), Humphrey (Minn.), McNamara (Mich.), Morse (Ore.), Neuberger (Ore.), Symington (Mo.).

Pres. Eisenhower, denouncing the amendment, said in a formal statement Aug. 2 that its adoption was "bitterly disappointing to those many millions of Americans who realized that without the minimum protection" provided in the House version of the bill, "many fellow Americans will continue in effect to be disenfranchised." He assailed the effort "to interpose a jury trial between a federal judge & his legal orders" as "a procedure that would weaken our whole judicial system and particularly the prestige of the federal judiciary." He said it would "make largely ineffective the basic purpose of the bill—that of protecting promptly & effectively every American in his right to vote." House GOP leader Joseph W. Martin Jr. (Mass.) told reporters, after Pres. Eisenhower's Aug. 6 conference with Congress' Republican leaders, that "the bill is unacceptable to the President in its present form."

Before the passage of the amendment, the Senate Aug. 1 rejected proposals: (a) by Sen. Frank J. Lausche (D., O.) to have the jury-trial guarantee apply only to civil rights cases, (b) by Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R., N.Y.) to have it apply only to voting rights cases, (c) by Sen. Charles E. Potter (R., Mich.) to forbid the drafting of persons denied the right to vote, (d) by Sen. Pat McNamara (D., Mich.) to deprive states of House seats to the extent that they limit voting rights. [See p. 244D-F2]

COMMUNISM

Red Colonel Held as Spy. Moscow-born Rudolf Ivanovich Abel, 55, an alleged Soviet KGB* (counter-intelligence) colonel, was indicted by a federal grand jury in Brooklyn Aug. 7 as the highest-ranking Communist spy ever caught in the U.S.

A 19-count indictment accused Abel of conspiring to provide Russia with U.S. defense data, "particularly" on arms, equipment, troops disposition & atomic energy. It said he "would activate & attempt to activate" U.S. armed forces members as "agents."

It was charged that Abel had lived in the U.S. illegally since 1948 (entering from Canada) as a purported artist & photographer and had maintained a Brooklyn "studio" less than a block from the federal courthouse in which he was indicted. He allegedly used the studio, where a short-wave radio, microfilm equipment & other paraphernalia were found, to microfilm, code & transmit material. Some data, it was said, were sent in hollowed-out nails, coins, pencils, ear rings, cuff links & other objects.

Abel had been arrested by immigration officers at his Hotel Latham residence in Manhattan (New York City) June 21 as an illegal alien. He was taken to the detention center in McAllen, Tex. and ordered deported after a June 27 hearing in which he admitted his identity & illegal status. But the deportation was postponed following his espionage indictment.

In his N.Y. hotel room, it was alleged, federal officers had found such items as a short-wave radio & coded documents describing spy meetings in New York, Newark, N.J., Quincy, Mass., Salida, Colo., Mexico & London. They also found the birth certificate of Emil R. Goldfus, who had been born in New York in 1902 (the year of Abel's birth) but who had died at the age of 2 months. Abel, it was said, had used the names of Emil Goldfus, Mark & Martin Collins among his aliases. It was charged that he received large sums of money from Russia and "stored [some] . . . by burying in it the ground." When arrested, he had $6,000 in cash in his pockets. Agents found $15,000 more in safe deposit boxes he maintained under aliases.

The indictment named as co-conspirators, but not co-defendants: (a) Reino Hayhanen, reputed trained Communist spy, alleged participant in 17 of the 19 overt acts listed in the indictment, defector to the West who had appeared before the grand jury Aug. 7 and presumably had supplied evidence against Abel; (b) Aleksandr Mikhailovich Korotkov, who had been named as a co-conspirator in the Jack Soble & George Zlatovski cases [see pp. 222D2, 50C1]; (c) Mikhail Svirin; (d) Vitali G. Pavlov, ex-2d secy. at the Soviet Embassy in Ottawa, who had been accused of complicity in a spy ring uncovered in Canada in 1946 [see Vol. VI, p. 98P]. The latter 3 were believed to be in Russia.

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Communist Party announced Aug. 1 a new 9-man leadership group chosen at a national committee meeting in New York July 27-28: Eugene Dennis, Sid Stein, Benjamin J. Davis, James Jackson, Hy Lumer, Fred M. Fine, John Gates, Earl Durham, Carl Ross. [See p. 82F1] . . . **Civil Rights Congress & Amer. Peace Crusade** were ordered to register with the Atty. Gen. as Communist-front groups

* The Cabinet-rank Komitet Gosudarstvenoi Bezopasnosti, headed by Ivan A. Serov, Lavrenti P. Beria's successor.

by the Subversive Activities Control Board July 29. [See p. 49C-D3] . . . **Contempt of congress** conviction resulted in a $250 fine & 6-mo. jail sentence in Grand Rapids, Mich. Aug. 5 for Dr. Horrace Chandler Davis, 30, a Columbia U. math instructor found guilty June 26, 1956 by U.S. Dist. Court Judge W. Wallace Kent of refusal to answer queries put by a House Un-Amer. Activities Subcom. in Lansing, Mich. May 10, 1954 (sentence suspended pending appeal).

Arthur Miller, playwright, 41, was fined $500 and given a one-month suspended jali sentence in Washington July 19 by Fed. Judge Charles F. McLaughlin, who also rejected Miller's request for a conviction reversal. [See p. 182F1-A2]

OTHER U.S. NEWS

Politics. Ex-Gov. Walter Jodock Kohler Jr., 53, an Eisenhower Republican, defeated ex-Rep. Glenn R. Davis, Rep. Alvin E. O'Konski & 4 other GOP conservatives July 30 to win a Wisconsin Republican primary for the seat of the late Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R.). William E. Proxmire, 41, defeated Rep. Clement R. Zablocki in the Democratic test. . . . State Atty. Gen. J. Lindsay Almond Jr., 59, won Virginia's Democratic gubernatorial primary July 10. The Republicans nominated State Sen. Ted Dalton, 56. . . . Adlai E. Stevenson, at a N.Y. press conference Aug. 6 (on his return from a 3-month trip to Europe & Africa): (a) assailed the appointment of Amb.-to-Ceylon Maxwell H. Gluck [see p. 243E2] as "another example of the cynical payment of political debts at the expense of our friends & international respect," (b) charged that "partisan politics has done great damage to our foreign service from the outset of the Eisenhower Admin.," (c) expressed doubt that the civil rights bill "will accomplish its purpose" with the jury trial amendment added by the Senate but said he "would rather have this bill than none at all" [see p. 244D2], (d) denounced House defeat of the federal-aid-to-school-construction bill and said he wished "Pres. Eisenhower had talked as loudly to the Republicans in Congress as he did to the voters last year" [see p. 244E1-C2], (e) regretted that the Russians had not accepted State Secy. Dulles' aerial inspection plan for disarmament although "I am not sure how effective it would prove against long-range bombers & guided missiles or whether our own Congress would accept Russian planes in our skies," (f) urged concentration on "ending nuclear weapons tests & production, for that is the world's greatest danger and there is, I think, some hope of Russian agreement to suitable safeguards in that direction." [See p. 153F2] . . . Democratic Natl. Chrmn. Paul M. Butler told reporters in New York Aug. 2 that he thought "in time the Republicans will be organized in the South" as a result of the South's quick industrialization but that he expected Democratic "gains in the Far West." [See p. 196G2] . . . Albert B. Hermann became executive director of the Republican Natl. Com. July 1.

Aid to States. The Bur. of Public Roads Aug. 2 allotted $2.875 billion to the 48 states, Dist. of Columbia, Hawaii, Alaska & Puerto Rico, to be matched by about $450 million in state money, for the highway program in fiscal 1959. This compared with $1.125 billion for fiscal 1957, $2.55 billion for fiscal 1958. $2 billion of the 1959 funds was for the 41,000-mile network of limited-access superhighways. Highest allottments were $197,947,856 to New York, $167,977,005 to Texas, $163,409,763 to California. Lowest were $16,043,228 to Vermont, $16,151,337 to Delaware, $16,350,698 to New Hampshire. [See p. 174F-G2] . . . The Tax Foundation, Inc. had reported Apr. 21 that in 1956 14 states had paid the Fed. Govt. more in taxes than they received in "federal aid" of all sorts whereas 14 states had paid less than 50¢ for every $1 in aid. For every aid dollar given to Delaware, the highest-paying state, the Fed. Govt. had received $2.45 from the state, whereas it had received only 29¢ from Mississippi, the lowest-paying state, for every aid dollar to Mississippi. . . . According to a Gallup Poll Aug. 3, 61% of voters tended to take a "states' rights" viewpoint whereas 22% felt that "more problems should be turned over to the Govt. in Washington to solve." [See p. 236D2]

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American Bar Assn., meeting in London July 24-30 for its 80th annual convention, was told July 25 by ex-Sen. Herbert R. O'Conor (D., Md.), chairman of the ABA's committee on communism, that recent Supreme Court decisions made it harder for the U.S. to protect itself against Communist subversion. U.S. security might be endangered if courts "lean too far backward in the maintenance of individual rights," he warned. He urged legislation to: (a) "safeguard the confidential nature of FBI files," (b) let the Govt. "discharge security risks even though they occupy so-called non-sensitive positions," (c) allow the Justice Dept. "to question aliens awaiting deportation about any subversive associations & contacts," (d) "correct the notion that the Smith Act was not intended to prohibit advocacy & teaching of forcible overthrow as an abstract principle," (e) "permit schools, universities, bar associations & other groups . . . to exclude those who refuse to testify frankly & fully about their past activities in furtherance of" Communist subversion [see pp. 197E1-198A2]. Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell Jr. suggested to the ABA July 24 that the world set up a system of judicial tribunals with compulsory jurisdiction over international disputes. He told the ABA's criminal law section July 29 that the Truman Admin. had practiced "favoritism" toward some federal law violators and had "not enforced" the criminal law in the "labor racketeering" & other fields. "Over 200 prosecutions" of alleged labor racketeers had been started by the Eisenhower Admin., Brownell said. Charles S. Rhyne, 44, of Washington was installed July 30 to succeed David F. Maxwell of Philadelphia as ABA pres.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur, Sperry Rand Corp. chairman, warned at the annual stockholders meeting in New York July 30 that excessive Govt. spending, high taxes & inflation threatened individual liberty in the U.S. "The tax burden now is so oppressive as to be almost confiscatory of venture capital," he said. He suggested that increased expenditures in one field should be balanced by cuts elsewhere. "If defense spending has to go up," he said, "other spending, whether for housing, roads, schools, farm aid or social benefits, must be curtailed accordingly." [See p. 36G3] . . . **FBI Dir. J. Edgar Hoover** reported July 28 that "confidential informants" enabled the FBI to arrest 1,400 persons and other law enforcement agencies to pick up an additional 1,300 in fiscal 1957. "The very basis of our success is the FBI's assurance to this country's citizens that the information they give will be maintained in the strictest confidence in our files," he said. [See p. 237A1] . . . **Mayor Terry Schrunk**, 44, of Portland, Ore. was acquitted of perjury in Portland June 28 when a jury decided that he had not lied in denying to a grand jury that he had taken a $500 gambling bribe while sheriff of Multnomah County. [See p. 149B2] . . . **Ex-Gov. George N. Craig** (R.) was denounced by a grand jury in Indianapolis June 27 as "morally if not legally responsible" for the Indiana highway scandals although it had seen no evidence that Craig had profited through the right-of-way land deals. The jury indicted Virgin W. Smith, State Highway Comm. chairman under Craig, on 6 additional counts of accepting bribes. Arthur J. Mogilner was indicted on 12 counts charging bribery of state officials to get State Highway Dept. contracts for motor oil additive.

FOREIGN

Britain. Queen Elizabeth II, Britain's royal family & traditional court system were criticized Aug. 3 by Lord Altrincham, 33, ed. of "The Natl. & English Review," for "failing to move with the times." Altrincham, a Conservative reform leader, termed the queen's speeches "a pain in the neck," her radio personality that of "a priggish schoolgirl," and court members surrounding her "a tweedy entourage." He urged creation of "a truly classless & Commonwealth court" to prove that "the monarchy can survive." Altrincham was struck lightly in the mouth by ex-Sgt. Phillip Kinghorn Burbridge, 64, a defender of the queen, outside a broadcasting studio where Altrincham had explained in a TV interview Aug. 6 that his criticism was directed only at the queen's assoiates & speechwriters. Burbridge was fined £1 in magistrate's court

Business & Financial Summary

Week Ended Aug. 3

FINANCE:	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
U. S. Treasury—			
Monetary gold stocks	*$22,626	*$22,625	*$21,829
Currency circulation	*$30,909	*$30,999	*$30,575
Banks			
Com'l, ind'l & agri'l loans§	*a$31,783	*$32,070	*$28,623
N.Y. bank clearings	$10,755,654,837	$10,200,733,710	$10,422,329,280
England note circulation	*£2,059.474	*£2,040.238	*£1,979.215
N. Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stock sales (shares)	8,872,680	8,031,950	11,656,875
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)**	208.53	210.83	214.29
Bond sales (par value)	$16,094,600	$15,578,200	$20,405,000
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)**	86.49	86.57	95.61
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars & trucks)†	139,386	141,655	131,921
Crude oil (bbls. daily)	b6,922,000	6,947,100	7,085,600
Soft-coal output (tons)	c10,080,000	7,550,000	9,047,000
Electric output (kwh.)	*12,243	*12,306	*11,295
Carloadings (cars)	b736,407	743,359	649,806
PRICES:			
Wheat (bu.)	$2.49⅝	$2.49	$2.39¾
Corn (bu.)	$1.62⅝	$1.63⅝	$1.86½
Cotton (lb.)	$.353	$.3545	$.341
Steel scrap avg. (ton)	$53.50	$53.83	$52.67
Wholesale food index‡	d$6.37	$6.35	$6.08
Weekly whlsl. index (BLS)¶	d117.9	118.0	114.2
BUSINESS:			
Dept. store sales§¶	b101	101	97
Failures (July 25)‡	228	266	274
	June	**May**	**June 1956**
New incorporations	11,154	11,986	11,952

*In millions **N.Y. Herald Tribune †Ward's estimate ‡Dun & Bradstreet ¶1947-49=100 §Fed. Reserve Board aMember banks, 94 cities, July 24 bJuly 27 cJuly 20 dJuly 30

Aug. 7 for striking Altrincham. [See p. 213G2-A3] . . . The Duke of Windsor's restoration as British king in event of a British defeat & his public avowal of Britain's war policy was plotted by the Nazi German Govt., according to captured World War II ducuments published July 31 by the British, French & U.S. Govts. The documents, covering German foreign policy during June 23-Aug. 31, 1940. outlined Nazi attempts to persuade Windsor to remain in Spain rather than take up his post as Bermuda governor. The duke was represented as having been opposed to his own restoration but in favor of a negotiated peace with Hitler [see p. 223C1]. (The Nazi papers also described German efforts to intervene in U.S. politics & encourage isolationist opposition to Franklin D. Roosevelt during the 1940 election. They detailed German efforts to back U.S. supporters of a negotiated peace, said to include James D. Mooney, then pres. of the Gen. Motors Overseas Corp., ex-Rep. Hamilton Fish [R., N.Y.] [see Vol. I, p. 266F], Brig.-Gen. [then Col.] Charles A. Lindberg [see Vol. 1, pp. 361J, 345J, 322A, 202M], the late Henry Ford [see Vol. I, p. 122D], oilman William R. Davis [see Vol. I, p. 319G], radio commentator Fulton Lewis Jr. & writer John T. Flynn.) [See Vol. I, p. 266F]

Cuba. Pres. Fulgencio Batista decreed Aug. 1 a 45-day suspension of constitutional guarantees and invoked censorship of domestic & foreign press & radio reports in order to combat rebel activities in the Santiago area. Criticism of "excessive police action" against anti-Batista demonstrators in Santiago by U.S. Amb. Earl E. T. Smith, when he visited the city July 31, was protested to the U.S. Aug. 1.

France. Premier Maurice Bourgès-Maunoury met Aug. 6. with Finance Min. Felix Gaillard & other Cabt. Mins. in final efforts to reduce the fiscal 1958 budget by 10% (600 billion francs or $1.714 billion) and thus avert a financial crisis caused by gold reserve losses & growing inflation & foreign payments deficits. Bourgès-Maunoury acted after the franc (official rate: 350 to the U.S. dollar) fell Aug. 5 to a free-market rate of 436-445 fr. to $1, the lowest point since 1952. Gaillard warned Aug. 5 that unless the budget were cut 10%, further reforms would be "useless" and he would resign. Wilfred Baumgartner, Bank of France governor, in his annual report to Pres. René Coty, warned Aug. 5 that France had overdrawn on "the enrichment that the future had promised it." French Govt. price indices rose to 150 Aug. 2, passing the 149.1 level at which a 5.5% rise in the French minimum wage became automatic. The European Payments Union reported Aug. 4 that France's July EPU deficit had been $132.5 million, highest in 1957. [See pp. 213G3-214C1]

Malaya. An agreement signed Aug. 5 in Kuala Lumpur provided for the cessation of British rule over the 9 federated Malay states effective Aug. 31. Signed by rulers of the 9 states & British High Comm. Sir Donald MacGillivray, the accord ceded the former British settlements of Penang & Malacca to the Fed. of Malaya & renounced all British powers & jurisdiction over the federation as protector. Under the accord Malaya would become the 10th member of the Commonwealth of Nations [see p. 71D3]. Rulers of the 9 states & 2 settlements voted Aug. 3 to elect Sir Abdul Rahman, 62, ruler of Negri Sembilan State, to a 5-yr. term as Malayan constitutional monarch. Sir Alam Shah, Sultan of Selangor, was chosen Aug. 3 as deputy to Rahman, a bilingual former member of the British bar. [See p. 42F3]

Railway Freight Rates Increased. The Interstate Commerce Comm. granted authorization Aug. 6 for a 7% increase in most railroad freight rates in Eastern & Western areas and a 4% increase in the South. (The railroads had asked for 22% in the East & West, 15% in the South.) The increases were in addition to those of 7% in the East, 5% in the West & 5% in the South granted last winter, and brought the overall increase since World War II to 107.6%. It was estimated that the increases granted since December would add $897,800,000 to the railroads' annual revenues. [See pp. 159B3, 43A2]

Airlines Denied Higher Fares. The Civil Aeronautics Board refused Aug. 6 to permit American Braniff, Capital, Delta, Eastern, Northwest, TWA & United airlines to raise domestic fares 6% as an emergency measure to help to offset the $2 billion cost of introducing jet planes to airline service. CAB investigators held that the airlines had attracted sufficient capital. The CAB promised to rule again next year, after a detailed study, on the question of raising domestic airline fares. [See p. 89F3; Vol. XV, 346D2; VIII, 318N]

Anti-Trust Cases. A civil anti-trust complaint filed by the Govt. in federal court in New York Aug. 2 charged that the Hughes Tool Co. of Houston, Tex. had conspired with the German firm of Maschinenund Bohrgeratefabrik Alfred Wirth & Co. to dominate manufacture & international trade in oil drilling bits. The Govt. asked for a court order to dissolve Hughes' allegedly monopolistic agreements and force its sharing of patents with other manufacturers. [See Vol. VII, p. 307F] . . . A civil anti-trust suit filed in Salt Lake City July 22 asked that the El Paso Natural Gas Co. be deprived of control of the Pacific Northwest Pipeline Corp., of which El Paso gained control through an exchange of stock earlier this year.

Price Peak. The consumer price (cost-of-living) index rose in June to a record 120.2% of the 1947-49 average, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported July 24. The index had gone up in all but one of the preceding 15 months and stood 4.8% above the Mar. 1956 level. The June increase meant automatic raises of 2¢-4¢ hourly for 650,000 electrical, aircraft, trucking & other employes with "escalator" contracts [see p. 174A2]. Price indexes:

	June	May	June '56
Consumer (all items)*	120.2	119.6	115.4
Apparel	106.6	106.5	104.8
Food	116.2	114.6	113.2
Housing	125.5	125.3	121.4
Rent	135.0	134.7	132.5
Medical care	137.9	137.3	132.0
Wholesale (all commodities)*	117.4	117.1	114.2
Crude materials†	89.9	96.5	95.7
Intermediate items	124.5	124.7	121.7
Finished goods	117.6	117.4	114.0
Farm products	90.9	89.5	91.2
Processed foods	106.1	104.9	102.3
Non-farm, non-food items	125.2	125.2	121.5
Apparel	99.5	99.5	99.7
Purchasing pwr. of dollar as measured by—			
Whsl. prices*	85.2	85.4	87.6
Consumer prices*	83.2	83.6	86.1
Retail food prices*	86.1	87.3	88.3
Farm data§			
Rcd. by farmers, all items	244	243	245
Crops	241	244	261
Livestock & products	245	241	231
Paid by farmers¶	296	296	286
Family living items	287	286	280
Parity ratio	82	82	86

Housing. The FHA Aug. 5 increased the permissable interest rate on FHA-insured mortgages from 5% to 5¼% and liberalized down-payment requirements. The new down-payment minimums were 3% on the first $10,000 of a home's selling price, 15% on the

*Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1947-49=100 †For further processing §Agri. Dept., 1910-14=100 ¶All commodities, services, interest, taxes & wage rates

next $6,000 and 30% on everything above that. [See pp. 109G2, 180F2, 229F2] . . . Lee F. Johnson, exec. vice pres. of the Natl. Housing Conf., declared at the NHC's 26th annual meeting in Washington June 16 that there was an "actual need" for about 200,000 new public housing units a year "if urban renewal is to move ahead." . . . The N.J. Supreme Court June 10 unanimously canceled rent-control action taken by Newark, Jersey City, Bayonne & smaller communities on grounds that such steps could not be taken under local police powers. The N.J. state Legislature July 31, 1956 had passed an enabling law permitting 18 months of rent control (with immediate 15%-20% rent increases) in 35 municipalities that had appealed for control. Control took effect on a local option basis after the adoption of local conforming ordinances. A bill extending residential rent controls in New York until July 1, 1959 had been signed by Gov. Averell Harriman Apr. 22, but he simultaneously vetoed a measure that would have forbidden public housing projects to accept persons known as members of organizations listed as subversive by the State Board of Regents. [See Vol. XVI, p. 441C2]

OBITUARIES

Dr. Waclaw Babinski, 70, World War II Polish Min. to Canada responsible for removal of Polish art works to Canada; July 22, Montreal.

Dr. Israel Bettan, 68, Central Conf. of Amer. Rabbis pres., Hebrew Union Coll. prof. & authority on Jewish preaching; Aug. 4 in Cincinnati.

Gen. James Lester Bradley, 65, 96th Army Div. cmndr. on Leyte & Okinawa in World War II; July 30 in Lafayette, Calif. of heart attack.

Dr. Robert Chambers, 75, Turkish-born biologist, inventor of micro-manipulator for microdissection of living cells, ex-pres. Amer. Soc. of Zoologists; July 23, Concord, N.H.

André Chevrillon, 93, writer & critic, French Acad. member, authority on English literature; death July 9 in Paris reported July 17.

Earl J. Connelley, 65, asst. dir. of FBI 1940-54 who took part in Ma Barker, Roger Touhy, Alger Hiss cases; July 20 in Cincinnati.

David A. Crawford, 77, Pullman pres. 1929-49; July 22, Lake Wales, Fla.

Sam Dresden, 76, Dutch composer; July 31 in The Hague.

Minnie Ryan (Mrs. Wm. G.) Dwight, 84, ed.-pblshr. of "Holyoke (Mass.) Daily Transcript-Telegraph," considered oldest active ed.-pblshr. of U.S. daily; July 31 in Holyoke.

George Robb Ellison, 75, Missouri Supreme Court Justice 1930-55; July 17 in St. Louis.

Dr. Ward Vinton Evans, 74, Loyola (Chicago) chemistry prof., dissenting member of AEC board that found Dr. J. Robt. Oppenheimer a security risk in 1954; Aug. 2 in Lancaster, Pa. of stroke. [See Vol. XIV, p. 203A2]

Devadas Gandhi, 57, mng. ed. of New Delhi "Hindustan Times," youngest son of late Mohandas K. Gandhi; Aug. 3 in Bombay of heart attack. [See Vol. XV, p. 124C1; IX, 122F]

Walter Franklin George, 79, U.S. Senator (D.) from Georgia 1922-57, tax legislation expert & ex-chrmn. Senate Forgn. Relations Com., Pres. Eisenhower's special Amb. to NATO since January; Aug. 4 in Vienna, Ga. of heart disease. [See pp. 93B2, 6A1]

Jack Arthur Goodman, 48, Canadian-born vice pres. & exec. ed. of Simon & Schuster, author; July 22 in New York of cerebral hemorrhage.

R. Philip Hanna, 46, 2d-ranking senior U.S. tennis player, natl. sr. champ 1955, radio-TV singer; July 20 in Forest Hills, N.Y. of heart attack after losing semi-final match in Eastern Sr. Clay Court tourney.

Dr. Edward E. Hitschmann, 86, Vienna-born Boston psychoanalyst who studied under Freud, writer on psychoanalysis; July 31 in Gloucester, Mass.

Adm. Sir Arthur Lymley St. George Lyster, 69, commander of British aircraft carriers in major Mediterranean operations at Taranto & Malta and during North African invasion during World War II; Aug. 4 in London.

Barak T. Mattingly, 56, Missouri GOP Natl. Committeeman 1940-48, member of group that backed Eisenhower for Presidency in 1952; July 18 in St. Louis of heart attack.

Capt. C. S. McDowell, 72, U.S. Naval coordinating engr. for construction of Mt. Palomar telescope, aide in founding of New London, Conn. submarine school; July 18, Bohemian Grove, Cal.

Arnold H. Munk, 69, pres. of Platt & Munk (pblshrs. of "The Little Engine that Could," other children's books); Aug. 6 in New York.

Dr. Washington Luiz Pereira de Souza, 87, Pres. of Brazil 1926-30 until overthrown by late Getulio Vargas; Aug. 4, in São Paulo.

Eugenio Perez, 60, Liberal Party minority leader of Philippines House of Reps.; Aug. 4 in Manila.

Dr. Joseph M. Pestarini, 70, Greek-born consulting electrical engr., inventor of metadyne-generator & motor of constant speed & variable voltage; death July 14 in Rome reported July 20.

Prof. Simon Rawidowicz, 60, Polish-born chrmn. Brandeis U. Dept. of Near Eastern Judaic studies; July 20 in Waltham, Mass.

John Jefferson Rox, 50, songwriter ("It's a Big, Wide Wonderful World"), stage sketch & radio writer; Aug. 5 in Davis Park (L.I.), N.Y.

Brig. Gen. Gilbert H. Stewart, 78, cmndr. of Springfield (Mass.) Army Armory during both World Wars; Aug. 4 in St. Albans, N.Y.

Richard L. Stokes, 74, ex-Washn. bureau chief for "St. Louis Post-Dispatch," music critic, playwright-librettist, non-fiction writer; Aug. 1 in New York.

Richard Rapier Stokes, 60, wealthy British Laborite MP, Works Min. 1950-51, Lord Privy Seal & Materials Min. 1951; chrmn.-mng. dir. of Ransomes & Rapier engineering firm; Aug. 2 in London, a month after injury in auto accident. [See Vol. XI, pp. 266F-K, 210E, 164A, 133G]

Dr. Bland L. Stradley, 68, vice pres. Ohio State U. since 1944; Aug. 4 in Columbus, O.

Pavel Tchelitchew, 61, Russian-born American painter & stage designer whose unconventional, symbolic art provoked both acclaim & criticism; July 31 in Rome.

Roy S. Tinney, 74, firearms expert, secy. Amer. Academy of Arms; Aug. 2 in Hampton, Va.

Brig. Gen. Ralph C. Tobin, 67, cmndr. of N.Y. Natl. Guard's model 7th Regiment (later 207th Coast Artillery) 1930-45; Aug. 5 in Washn.

Sofia Andreyevna Tolstoy, 57, grand-daughter of novelist Leo Tolstoy & dir. of Tolstoy museums in Russia, widow of poet Gergi Yesenin; death announced Aug. 1 in Moscow.

Dr. Heinrich Wieland, 90, 1927 Nobel Prize-winning chemist for work on cholic (bile) acids & Lobelin (breathing stimulant); Aug. 5, Munich.

J. Wallace Woodford, 66, Dover (Del.) Mayor 1924-48; Aug. 4 near Dover.

SPORTS

Winners

Auto racing: Juan Manual Fangio of Argentina, driving a Maserati, clinched the 1957 world title for the 5th time by winning the Grand Prix of Germany in Adenau Aug. 4 [see pp. 247C3, 224B2]. Carroll Shelby of Dallas, driving a Maserati, won the Va. Intl. Raceway's inaugural feature in a Sports Car Club of Amer. meet in Danville, Va. Aug. 4 [See p. 168D1] . . . **Boxing:** The U.S. won the intl. amateur tourney (Hawaii, Cuba, Mexico, Canada, China, Japan next in that order) in Seattle Aug. 4. [See p. 135E2] . . . **Golf:** Roberto de Vicenzo, 34, of Buenos Aires won the $25,000 All-American tourney in Chicago Aug. 5, for $3,500; Patty Berg won the women's division, for $1,500 [see pp. 247D3, 152G1, 144C2]. Don Essig, 18, LSU student from Indianapolis, won the U.S. public links title Aug. 3 in Hershey, Pa. . . . **Horse racing:** Clearwater Stable's Portersville, Eldon Nelson up, won the $55,800 Brooklyn Handicap at Belmont Park (N.Y.) Aug. 3, for $37,100. [See pp. 247E3, 183F3] . . . **Tennis:** Richard (Pancho) Gonzales won the $10,000 Masters round-robin pro tourney in Los Angeles Aug. 4, for $2,500 [see p. 240C2]. The U.S. won the Amer. Zone Davis Cup finals from Brazil in Chestnut Hill, Mass. Aug. 2-4. Belgium won the European Zone Davis Cup finals from Italy in Brussels Aug. 3-5. [See Vol. XVI, p. 439D2] . . . **Track:** Dan Waern of Sweden ran the mile in 3 min. 59.7 sec. in an intl. meet in Malmoe, Sweden Aug. 6. [See pp. 240E2, 200A2]

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Pittsburgh Pirates, 7th in the NL, released Bobby Bragan, 39, as mgr. Aug. 3 and named coach Danny Murtagh, 39, to succeed him for the rest of the season. Bragan, in an incident said to have had no connection with his dismissal, was fined $100 by NL Pres. Warren C. Giles for having

walked out to the umpires with soda pop after they put him out of a game in Milwaukee July 31. [See Vol. XV, p. 372B1] . . . **Kansas City Athletics,** last in the AL, dismissed mgr. Lou Boudreau, 40, Aug. 6 and replaced him with coach Harry Craft, 42, for the rest of the season. [See Vol. XIV, p. 388D1] . . . **Natl. Football League Comm.** Bert Bell, testifying before a House subcommittee on the anti-trust status of pro sports, announced Aug. 1 in the NFL's recognition of the NFL Players' Assn. as a negotiating agent for players. [See pp. 248B1, 44G2] . . . **Pan-Amer. Games Com.,** meeting in San Jose, Costa Rica, voted Aug. 3 to hold the 3d (1959) games in Chicago. [See p. 136A1] . . . **Florence Chadwick,** 36, swam the Bristol Channel from Weston-Super-Mare to Penarth, Eng. (14 mi.) Aug. 5 in record time of 6 hr. 7 min. [See Vol. XV, p. 340D2] . . . **Ada Den Haan** of the Netherlands swam the 200-meter breaststroke in women's world record time of 2 min. 51.3 sec. in Amsterdam Aug. 4. . . . **Hugh Stewart** of Pasadena, Calif., 11th ranking U.S. amateur tennis player, was suspended from USLTA-sponsored competition Aug. 6 because he had violated a rule against American players' competing in 1957 European tourneys following Wimbledon's. [See pp. 224F1, 35D3]

MISCELLANEOUS

Crime. Donald J. Wedler, 23, signed a confession July 30 in Deland, Fla. that he had beaten Marilyn Sheppard to death July 4, 1954 due to compulsion induced by narcotics. [See p. 240C3] . . . 25 Montana State Prison convicts held 5 guards hostage overnight July 30-31 in defiance of Natl. Guardsmen after a riot for more privileges. . . . Convictions on charges of conspiracy to defraud the Pa. Turnpike Comm. of $19.5 million through a construction contract were returned by a jury in Harrisburg July 25 against: Thos. J. Evans, 73, ex-PTC chrmn.; Jas. F. Torrance, ex-PTC member; J. McNeill, ex-PTC finance officer; Chas. W. Strickler Jr., nephew of Evans, & Clayton A. Landsidle, respectively pres. & ex-gen. mgr. of the Manu-Mine Research & Dvlpt. Co. Evans & Torrance also were convicted of misconduct in office, Strickler & Landsidle of taking money under false pretenses. Sentencing was postponed pending a motion for a new trial. Acquitted: John D. Paul & Theodore S. Paul, ex-PTC officials; Edw. J. Donnelly & G. Jos. Hudert of the J. E. Greiner consulting engr. firm of Baltimore. [See Vol. XVI, p. 336C2] . . . George Parr, Duval Co. (Tex.) cattleman, ex-banker & Dem. leader, got a 10-yr. prison sentence & $20,000 in fines July 30 in Houston after his conviction of having used the mails to defraud a school district of tax funds. Sentences of 7 associates of Parr also convicted: D. C. Chapa, 5 yrs.; Oscar Carrillo Sr., 4 yrs.; B. F. (Tom) Donald Jr., 4 yrs.; Octavio Saenz, 3 yrs.; Jesus G. Garza, 3 yrs. (suspended); Santiago Garcia, 3 yrs. (suspended); O. P. Carrillo, 2 yrs. (suspended); Jesus Oliveira, $7,000 fine. [See Vol. XV, p. 150B3]

Prison sentences given 5 teenage youths in Chicago Aug. 1 after their conviction of murder in the hammer slaying on a street Mar. 11 of Alvin Palmer, a Negro youth, for which Joseph Schwartz, 18, previously had received a 50-yr. sentence as the actual killer: Ronald Rybuka, 20 yrs.; Thomas Trybula, Edw. Fron, Andrea Budz & Edw. Groski, 14 yrs. each. . . . B. T. Dukes, 71, white farmer, received a life prison sentence Aug. 1 in Zebulon, Ga. after his conviction of murder in the fatal shooting of Mrs. Maybelle Mahone, 30, a Negro, who, Dukes contended, had "sassed" him. . . . Authorities in Crosby, Minn. reported Aug. 4 that the murder of farmer Ole Aamodt had been confessed by his sons: Ira, 10, who allegedly committed the actual killing with a shotgun, and Wm., 13, & Richard, 15. The sons were said to have admitted that they made a pact to kill Aamodt because he abused them during corn planting. . . . Gaston Dominici, 80, French farmer under death sentence for the killing of Sir Jack & Lady Drummond & their daughter in 1954, had his sentence commuted to life imprisonment in Marseille Aug. 4 because of his age. [See Vol. XIV, p. 404C2] . . . Mrs. Hallen Benson Dorsey, 31, was released by Judge Lawrence J. Dwyer in Savannah, Ga. July 31 of murder charges in the fatal shooting of her husband, AF Capt. Benjamin A. Dorsey, 33, on grounds that he had provoked the killing by beating her.

Gov. Wm. G. Stratton of Illinois commuted to 3 yrs. July 31 Roger Touhy's 199-yr. sentence for a 1942 break from Stateville Penitentiary. [See Vol. XIV, p. 272B3] . . . The N.Y. Parole Bd. ruled July 25 that Joseph (Socks) Lanza must remain in prison until July 18, 1960, thus adding to his sentence (due to expire in January) 30 months to make up for time he was free under conditions of parole violation. [See p. 134F3] . . . Frank Costello's retrial on charges aimed at bringing about his denaturalization & deportation was ordered July 22 by the U.S. Court of Appeals in New York. [See p. 200E3; Vol. XVI, 328G2] . . . The U.S. House of Reps. passed & sent to the Senate Aug. 6 a resolution sponsored by Rep. Emanuel Celler (D., N.Y.) to authorize states to make compacts on the handling of juvenile delinquents [see p. 152F2]. The NYC Police Dept. added 536 trainee policemen Aug. 6 to night patrols in 23 troublesome precincts to curb teenage hoodlums held responsible for 22 N.Y. killings this year.

Disasters. South Korean officials listed 115 persons dead, 51 injured & 37 missing due to floods in the southern part of the country Aug. 5. . . . At least 61 persons were reported dead due to floods in West Java Aug. 5. . . . At least 21 soldiers were reported killed & 68 injured in the wreck of a Spanish Army troop train near Villaverde Aug. 4. . . . U.S. traffic accidents caused 17,620 deaths during Jan.-June (400 or 2% less than in Jan.-June 1956), the Natl. Safety Council reported in Chicago July 29. [See p. 224F2]

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LEADING JULY FILMS

New York Releases

An Affair to Remember. Cary Grant & Deborah Kerr in remake of "Love Affair" (1939), romantic drama about couple long separated & reunited after shipboard romance. Screenplay by Delmar Daves & Leo McCarey. Directed by McCarey. Produced by Jerry Wald for 20th Century-Fox. With Richard Denning, Neva Patterson, Cathleen Nesbitt, Robert Q. Lewis. July 19.

Band of Angels. Clark Gable & Yvonne De Carlo in Robt. Penn Warren's pre-Civil War story about girl found to be part Negro who becomes slave & mistress of wealthy Southerner, eventually marries Union officer. Screenplay by John Twist, Ivan Goff & Ben Roberts. Directed by Raoul Walsh. Produced in WarnerColor by Warner Bros. With Patric Knowles, Sidney Poitier, Torin Thatcher, Efrem Zimbalist Jr. July 10.

Bernardine. Popular singer Pat Boone in teenage romance. Screenplay by Theodore Reeves, based on play by Mary Chase. Directed by Henry Levin. Produced in CinemaScope by Saml. G. Engel for 20th Century-Fox. With Terry Moore, Richard Sargent, Dean Jagger, Janet Gaynor, Ronnie Burns, Walter Abel, Natalie Shafer, Isabell Jewell, James Drury. July 24.

The Constant Husband. Rex Harrison in comedy about amnesia victim who discovers he has 7 wives. Screenplay by Sidney Gilliat & Val Valentine. Directed by Gilliat. Produced in Technicolor by Gilliat & Frank Launder. Released by London Films. With Margaret Leighton, Kay Kendall, Nicole Maurey, Cecil Parker. July 25.

The Delicate Delinquent. Jerry Lewis in comedy about timid youth mistaken for juvenile thug, enrolled in police academy. Screenplay & direction by Don McGuire. Produced by Lewis. Released by Paramount. With Daren McGavin, Martha Hyer, Horace McMahon, Robert Ivers, Richard Bakalyan. July 13.

A Hatful of Rain. Drama about narcotics addiction. Screenplay by Michael V. Gazzo & Alfred Hayes based on Gazzo's play. Directed by Fred Zinneman. Produced by Buddy Adler for 20th Century-Fox. With Don Murray, Eva Marie Saint, Anthony Franciosa, Lloyd Nolan, Henry Silva, Gerald O'Laughlin. July 17.

Loving You. Elvis Presley as Southern country singer who gains national fame. Screenplay by Hal Kanter & Herb Baker. Directed by Kanter. Produced by Hal B. Wallis for Paramount. With Wendell Corey, Lizabeth Scott. July 17.

The Midnight Story. Search for murder of San Francisco priest. Screenplay by John Robinson & Edwin Blum from story by Blum. Directed by Jos. Pevney. Produced by Robt. Arthur for Universal-Intl. With Tony Curtis, Marisa Pavan, Gilbert Roland, Jay C. Flippen, Argentina Brunetti, Ted de Corsia. July 14.

Night Passage. James Stewart as Western railroad agent combatting train robbers. Screenplay by Borden Chase based on story by Norman Fox. Directed by Jas. Neilson. Produced in Technicolor by Aaron Rosenberg for Universal. With Audie Murphy, Dan Duryea, Brandon de Wilde, Jay C. Flippen, Jack Elam, Robert Wilke, Dianne Foster, Elaine Stewart. July 24.

The Rising of the Moon. Trilogy of Irish stories scripted by Frank S. Nugent, directed by John Ford, produced by Michael Killanin, released by Warner Bros. The 3 parts: (1) "The Majesty of the Law," Frank O'Connor's short story about policeman who decides not to arrest man who assaulted a neighbor; with Cyril Cusak & Noel Purcell; (2) "A Minute's Wait," comedy by Martin J. McHugh set in country railroad station; with Paul Farrell, Tony Quinn, Jimmy O'Dea, Maureen Potter, Harold Goldblatt; (3) "1921," Lady Gregory's play about Irish rebellion; with Dennis O'Dea, Eileen Crowe, Frank Lawton. July 9.

Silk Stockings. Adaptation of stage musical based on Melchior Lengyel's "Ninotchka," with Cyd Charisse as Bolshevik agent in Paris won by American tourist played by Fred Astaire. Screenplay by Leonard Gersche & Leonard Spigelgass from stage book by Geo. S. Kaufman, Leueen MacGrath & Abe Burrows. Music & lyrics by Cole Porter. Directed by Rouben Mamoulian. Produced in Metrocolor by Arthur Freed for MGM. With Janis Paige, Peter Lorre, George Tobias, Jules Munshin, Joseph Buloff. July 18.

The Young Don't Cry. Boy in Georgia swamp-country orphanage encounters exponents of selfishness & crime, renounces both. Screenplay by Richard Jessup based on his novel, "The Cunning & the Haunted." Directed by Alfred L. Werker. Produced by Philip A. Waxman. Released by Columbia. With Sal Mineo, J. Carroll Naish, James Whitmore, Gene Lyons, Leigh Whipper, Ruth Attaway, Thomas Carlin. July 26.